

GOD HAS MADE US FREE.

BY G. F. MORRIS, JR.

Freedom spreads her downy wings
Over all created things;
O glory to the King of Kings!
Bend low to him the knee!
Bring the heart before his throne—
Worship him, and him alone!
He's the only king we own,
And he has made us free!

The happiest land a smiling sun
E'er shed his genial rays upon,
Is that which gave a Washington
The drooping world to cheer;
Sound the clarion-peals of Fame,
Ye who bear Columbia's name,
With existence Freedom came—
It is man's birth-right here.

Heirs of an immortal sire;
Let his deeds your hearts inspire,
Weave the strain and wake the lyre,
Where your proud sires stand;
Hail with pride and loud hurrahs,
Streaming from a thousand spurs,
Freedom's rainbow-flag of stars;
The symbol of our land.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, August 26, 1843.

Simon P. Shope, Esq.,

Is authorized to collect and receipt for dues to this establishment. The accounts due the late firm Weaver & Hise are placed in his hands for collection, and we hope that as little delay as possible will occur, as the books must be closed.

D. S. EBERSOLE, Esq., at Pontiac, is authorized to act as agent for this paper.

Veto No. 4.

On the first page of to-day's paper our readers will find President Tyler's message vetoing the "big tariff bill." It is a well-written, dignified, and forcible document—to our mind the best decided of all his veto messages. Its appearance has taken no one by surprise—it comes everywhere "as was expected"—and therefore, though unquestionably the most important of all the vetoes, it has not caused as sudden and great a ferment in the public mind as either of the other three. The bill vetoed was notoriously passed for the sole purpose of experimenting upon the president—for the purpose of trying whether he could be induced to commit himself in favor of a tariff above 20 per cent, and distribution at the same time, by placing before him the alternative of either signing the bill or letting the wheels of government stop for want of means to carry it on. The result of the experiment has shown that the whigs cannot "head Captain Tyler," and that, whatever may be the threats of the infatuated whig majority of congress, yet, when duty to his country demands it, John Tyler will shrink from no responsibility. Will the whigs now dare to adjourn congress without passing a reasonable revenue bill—one levying a tariff that together with the proceeds of the public lands will afford an ample revenue and yet sufficient protection to our manufactures—just such a bill as the country wants—or will they honestly acknowledge that in their attempt to "head Captain Tyler" they were headed themselves, and patriotically go to work and legislate a few days for the people, after having legislated nearly nine months for Henry Clay? Nothing, we confess, would surprise us more than to hear from Washington that the whigs had gone to work to legislate for the people, but "ut desperandum!"—even the infatuated whig majority in congress may yet be visited by a few rays of reason, but if they are not, the time is not so very far off when the people will have and opportunity to oust their present faithless servants.

Kendall Circuit Court.

The full term of the 9th judicial circuit, commenced at Yorkville, Kendall county, on Monday last—his honor, Judge CARON, presiding.

We understand that the peaceable citizens of this new county did not trouble the court with a heavy docket. The new Judge, it is said, presided with much dignity, and gave general satisfaction to the members of the bar. "That he will become one of the most popular presiding judges in the state, few can doubt who are acquainted with his acquirements and general business habits.

One gentleman received a permanent situation at Alton for three years, for stealing a horse from Mr. Coleman Olmstead, of Sha-bau-ne's Grove. He goes by the name of Commodore Shaver, and was confined in our county jail during the last six weeks. We mention his fate that his "companions in arms" may know at what point to address, should they escape going there themselves!

Ohio.

In this state as well as in Pennsylvania there will be no election for members of congress in October on account of the legislature not being able to agree on an apportionment bill. But the manner in which the bill was defeated in Ohio was much more extraordinary than in Pennsylvania, and deserves to be recorded as a specimen of the way in which the order-loving whigs submit to the majority when they are no longer able to rule it. At the beginning of the recent extra session of the legislature a joint committee was appointed by the two houses, and the subject of apportionment referred to them. Early in the present month they reported bills in each house, dividing the state into congressional districts under the new apportionment law, and on the 5th one of these bills was taken up in the senate, discussed warmly—recommitted and reported back amended—again warmly discussed, and, finally, on the 9th, passed by a vote of 18 to 17, all the whigs and one democrat, who got a district to suit himself, voting for it. In the meantime another bill was ordered to a third reading in the house, and when the senate bill came down it was rejected by 35 to 35 and the house bill passed by the same vote. The democrats having a small majority in each house, the whigs saw that as matters stood then the bill would certainly be passed, and in order to defeat

it they resorted to the extraordinary expedient of almost unanimously resigning their seats on the morning of the 10, leaving both houses without a quorum! Time alone can show what will be the result of this revolutionary movement.

Charles Dickens.

This individual, who some 6 or 8 months ago came to this country for the purpose of performing the very trifling job of revolutionizing public opinion on the subject of copyrights, and of having congress forthwith pass an international copyright law by which English authors might plunder the American people, finding that the job he had undertaken was not quite so easily performed as he imagined, has returned to England, and has published a long letter in the London papers denouncing the American people in the most unmeasured terms, applying to us the very flatter epithets of "plunderers," "robbers," "pirates," &c. To those who, immediately on his arrival in this country, took Mr. Dickens by the hand and daily and nightly bed-dinnered, he-toasted, he-feted, and he-entertained him, such a cooler must be particularly refreshing.—But it may learn them wisdom. It may learn them hereafter to receive distinguished foreigners as they would distinguished men of their own country—and by the cordiality and yet republican simplicity of their manners, extort admiration, instead of, by their awkward attempts at mimicking the customs of the British aristocracy, exciting contempt.

Chicago Wheat Trade.

The season of the year has now arrived for the transportation of wheat to Chicago by our farmers. Some idea may be formed of the importance of this trade, by those who reside at a distance, when we state that from 20 to 30 teams pass through this place daily, some of which come a distance of 100 miles south of this place, whilst others come still further. In fact, the entire road between this place and Chicago is filled with teams, going and returning. In regard to the importance of this trade, we quote the following paragraphs from the late Chicago papers:

Hoosier Teams.—In addition to teams from other parts, our city has been literally crowded, for some days past, with what we usually denominate "Hoosier teams," (those from Indiana and the Wabash country,) loaded with wheat. The road from the south has been completely filled with them, coming and returning. Water street, the grand wheat depot, has been an interesting sight, while our Lake street merchants have also profited by the full pockets of the Hoosiers.—*Democrat.*

Wheat Waggoners.—Our wheat trade is again fairly under weigh. Prairie schooners from all parts of the country are bringing in their rich cargoes; clouds of dust herald their approach from afar and in all directions. Many of the Hoosier teams are provided with bells suspended from an arch or otherwise, after the manner of those of Russia, and other portions of Europe. As the waggoners drive into our city, first comes the jingling of the bells then the loud cheerful crack of the long whip, and lastly, the rumbling and creaking of the well loaded vehicle. Trains of from thirteen to twenty waggoners are now familiar spectacles.—We noticed sixty-two waggoners, with their white tops, yesterday afternoon, at one encampment. At some little distance it might have been imagined the camp of an army beleaguering our city, especially when, after night fall, fires lit up in various quarters of it, shed their red light far and wide. We devoutly hope that these may be the only armies by which our flourishing city shall ever be circumscribed. So far we have come to terms with them right speedily. We understand that a train of eighty waggoners loaded with wheat and apples is on its way to the city.—*American.*

Oh, for the Canal! A kingdom for the Canal!

Remarkable.

On Tuesday of last week were seen in the meadow of Mr. JOEL STRAWNS, near Buffalo Rock in this county, four generations of Strawns: the father cutting the first swarth, the son the second, the grandson the third, and the great-grandson the fourth. What makes this still more worthy of note is, that all are first-rate Democrats.

Tennessee.

This state, it is well known, is unrepresented in the U. States Senate, and it is equally well known that the reason for this is, because the two branches of the legislature, in one of which there is a democratic and in the other a whig majority, were unable to agree upon the mode of election, the senate contending that the two houses should vote separately, and the house that they should meet in convention and vote together. In order to have the matter settled the democrats proposed to the whigs that all the members of both houses should resign and then let the people decide. At first they pretended to be willing to accept the reasonable proposition, but, after taking a great while to deliberate, we now learn that, seeing the game would go against them, they have backed out, up the ground that the present members (who have no right to make a bargain for their successors) will not pledge themselves to bind the democratic members to carry out the will of a joint majority of both houses. This was a condition never made by the whigs at the outset of the negotiation—but it is a convenient after-thought to cover their ignominious retreat.

The New Monthly Messenger.

Is the title of a sheet a size smaller than our own, issued from the office of the New World in New York, containing a general bank note list and the N. York prices current, besides a fair quantity of valuable and interesting reading matter. It will be sent gratis to subscribers of the New World, and to those who subscribe for it separately for 25 cents per annum, for a single copy, 5 copies for \$1, 12 for \$2, &c.

Life and Times of Louis Philippe.

We have received a copy of the above work from the enterprising publisher of the N. Y. New World, for which he has our thanks. It is written by Rev. G. N. Wright, the popular author of the "Life and Reign of William IV.," "Life and Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington," &c. &c., and although we have not yet read it, we have the authority of others for saying that it is by no means inferior to any of the author's former productions. In ordinary book form the work would make a large octavo volume, the price of which would be not less than \$1.50 or \$2, but under the "new system," it is published in a treble number of the N. World for 25 cts. a single copy, 5 copies for \$1, &c., and for ordinary newspaper postage it may be sent by mail to any part of the U. S.

Riot in Cincinnati.—A rather serious riot occurred in Cincinnati on the 9th inst. During the day a German volunteer company, under the command of Lieut. Heckel, were on parade, and were, as is usual, followed by a number of boys. Some of the boys crowding too close upon them, Lieut. H. struck several of them, not injuring them much, but with sufficient force to draw blood. This greatly enraged the boys, and in the evening, after the parade, they collected in great numbers at the *Sans Souci House*, which is kept by Lieut. H., and commenced throwing stones in the windows. At this several soldiers rushed out and commenced beating the boys, which brought others to their aid, and a general attack with missiles was made upon the house, which attack was repelled by firing from within. Many were wounded, some seriously and one mortally. At length the city marshal arrived and arrested some 14 or 16 of the rioters and took them before the mayor, which dispersed the rest.

Pennsylvania—A Veto.—At the recent session of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the whigs and a few democrats who got districts to suit themselves by sacrificing the whole state, passed an apportionment bill which is denounced in every quarter of the state. Very shortly after the passage of the bill the legislature adjourned, thus depriving the governor of an opportunity to veto it unless by doing so he would leave the state without any law whatever under which to elect members of congress, a degree of responsibility the gerrymanderers believed the governor would not have the nerve to take upon himself. But it appears from the Keystone, his accredited organ, that the governor has determined to "shoulder it," and will return the bill to the house in which it originated with his objections on the opening of the legislature in December next.

Hard on 'em.—The Boston Post says that capital punishment was abolished when they gave up ducking scolds in horse-ponds.

The New Haven Fish Story proves to have originated in a trick of the boys. Prof. Olmstead states, in a notice in the New Haven Herald, that further inquiry has "traced the fact to an artificial source." He mentions, however, several cases attested in the books, of ponds having been emptied of their contents by tornadoes.

Cucumber Cholera.—Fifty cases of cucumber cholera have occurred in Boston within the past week. It differs from the "Asiatic" cholera in the same way that the quack's two classes of disease did: "There are only two classes of disease in the world, and the only distinction between them is that one kills you and the other don't."

An Old One.—The oldest man in France, M. Noel de Quersonieres, is now one hundred and fourteen years of age, having been born at Valenciennes in 1728. He resides in Paris, and a journal of that city—the *Presse*—says he is not subject to any infirmity, takes four meals a day, sings himself, reads and writes without spectacles, slings very agreeably, sleeps soundly, writes excellent poetry, and his conversation is full of wit and sense, abounding with anecdotes. It appears that at the juvenile age of ninety, Monsieur married a young English girl who had attained the venerable age of sixteen, and that she died in giving birth to a son. Mons. Q. states that his grandmother died at the age of 125, and would have lived longer but for a severe fall. When conversing gaily, he will frequently invite his friends to attend his funeral in the next century.

Faded Carpet.—"When a carpet is faded," says somebody, "I have been told it may be restored in a great measure (provided there is no grease upon it) by being dipped into strong salt water. I never tried this, but I know that silk pocket handkerchiefs and deep blue factory cotton, will not fade if dipped into salt water while new."

Iowa.—The people of Iowa have decided against holding a convention to establish a constitution of state government.

Women at a Premium.—The congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2982 acres of good land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that republic, who was such at the time of the declaration of independence.

Western Army.—Gen. Armistead, Col. Long, and Surgeon-General Lawson, commissioners to select a site for a western army, are now here, with their secretary Wm. L. Heuley, for the purpose of ascertaining the advantages of Louisville in reference to the proposed location.—*Louisville Journal.*

This is the second time the commissioners have been at Louisville. Are we to infer from this that all the prominent points in the west are to undergo a second examination? It strikes us these commissioners must be paid by the day for their services.

The United States Senate.—The terms of the following senators will expire after the fourth of March next:

Democrats.	Whigs.
Williams, of Maine,	Crafts, of Vermont,
Wilcox, of N. Hamp.	Kerr, of Maryland,
Smith, of Connecticut,	Graham, of N. Car.
Wright, of N. York,	Preston, of S. Car.
Buchanan, of Penna.	Conrad, of Louisiana,
Cuthbert, of Georgia,	Crittenden, of Ky.
Bagby, of Alabama,	Smith, of Indiana,
Allen, of Ohio,	
Young, of Illinois,	
Linn, of Missouri,	

The democrats have already elected Mr. Wilcox of New Hampshire and Mr. Niles of Connecticut, and have a fair chance of electing one in Maryland, one in North Carolina, one certainly in South Carolina, one in Indiana, and two in Tennessee; and we are not in danger of losing any of the present senators.

Chapman says there are many thousand mechanics out of employ, the most of them roving from one place to another, seeking in vain for "two dollars a day and roast beef."

Shantytown Paper, says the Alton Telegraph of Saturday, was sold at St. Louis this week, at from 38 to 39 cents, in sums of from \$500 to \$2000. State Bank ranges from 35 to 40 cents.

A Fool Daring Feat—says the Stamford (Conn.) Sentinel—was performed by a youngster named Bones, last evening, in this village. He ascended the north end of the Congregational church, so along the ridge of the roof, and up the steeple to the top of the vane, (a distance of about two hundred feet,) by the aid of nothing but the lightning rod attached to the building. From the ground to the top of the vane is 121 feet. After swinging a while upon the vane, and dancing a jig upon the brass ball, he descended again, with apparent self-confidence that he had not been in the least exposed to danger.

"All's right when daddy's sober," was the significant motto on a temperance banner in Tennessee.

A Noble Act.—The Erie Gazette of the 4th inst. says: "The steambot Buffalo arrived at this port on Tuesday, from a pleasure excursion to the upper lakes.—An incident occurred at St. Marie, one of the stopping places, not unworthy of record. A band of Indians were invited on deck to dance, and in their gyrations, an aged squaw tumbled overboard and sunk. Any one acquainted with the fidelity and filial character of the Indians towards the aged of their tribe, may readily imagine the unearthly cries and lamentations immediately sent up by the whole band. Quick as thought, a young Indian, son of the drowning squaw, plunged in to the rescue of his mother; but failing to rise in a reasonable time, W. Milnor Roberts, Engineer on the Erie canal, and one of the pleasure party, plunged in after, and very soon rose to the surface with both mother and son, when all were hauled on board in safety! Nothing could exceed the gratitude of the whole tribe towards Mr. R., manifested by screams of delight and hanging upon him as though they would eat him up with kindness."

The Ursuline Convent.—The Boston Atlas publishes an able report of a legislative committee, recommending the payment by the state of a convent destroyed by a mob some years ago at Charlestown. There is manifest justice in this recommendation. The destruction of the convent was a wanton outrage.

Specie.—A New York paper says the amount of specie received in the United States within the last six months is computed at 6,000,000 worth in bars and coin. The exportation is supposed to amount, during the same time, to about 2,000,000 of dollars.

Dignity of Congress.—Speaking of the declension of Messrs. Pickens, Fillmore, Gentry, Pendleton, Samson, &c., to be candidates for re-election to congress, the Pittsburgh Manufacturer expresses our opinion just, thus: "We should not be surprised to find one half the gentlemen who are now members decline re-election. The whig majority has turned the house of representatives into a complete 'bear garden,' where the greatest ruffians appear to receive the greatest deference."

Pickles.—If cucumber vines are occasionally sprinkled with a little salt and vinegar, at this season of the year, they will produce an excellent crop of pickles. Fact.

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred by Dickinson college upon the Hon. James Buchanan.

A young and beautiful girl is shortly to be tried in Westmoreland county, Pa., for burning a barn belonging to her faithless lover.

The editor of the Savannah Republican says he was recently presented with a watermelon that weighed 49½ pounds. If somebody would have the patriotism to present us with a bigger one, we should be amazingly pleased to crow over this Georgia man.

What's in the Wind?—The Madisonian says: "We hear that a certain capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of all the claims against the states, amounting to \$200,000,000. If rumor can be relied on as to the amount he is to give for them, when they are finally paid (as they doubtless will be) he will realize a handsome profit on the investment. We have no more to say on this subject."

The New Haven Herald, in raising the Clay flag to its head, quotes the text, "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

Mr. Calhoun has accepted an invitation to partake of a public dinner at Shocco Springs, Warren, N. C. It is to take place immediately after the adjournment of congress. The dinner is well enough, but we should not like to wait so long for it.

Curiosity.—The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) "Democrat" Waechter says, "There is now to be seen at S. H. Puterbaugh's tavern a boy, born of black parents, whose skin is nevertheless as white as paper. His hair, too, is snow white, and woolly as that of negroes generally, and his eyes are red. It is really worth the trouble to go and see this rare natural curiosity."

A Fish Story.—The St. Louis Organ mentions that a boy who was fishing for cat fish, a few days ago, caught one, which, upon being opened, was found to contain in his maw a silk purse, in which were eight gold thalers, a gold ring, some small silver change, and twenty dollars on the *Georgia Bank of Painesville*, which, on examination, proved to be counterfeit.

A Sentence.—From the Carrollton Advocate we learn that Thomas N. Ray, accused of the murder of John Martin in December last, was tried at the recent term of the Greene county circuit court, found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Lockwood to be hung on the 5th day of September next.

John Smith has been cheating the people of Highland county, Ohio. They were green enough to make him treasurer, and he absconded with \$2000 of their money.

Mr. Webster.—It is now said this gentleman will very soon resign the office of secretary of state, and go into the senate in place of Mr. Choate, who is desirous of retiring from it.

Congress.

Our news from Washington is up to the 13th inst. Of course the all absorbing topics there, are the tariff bill and the Veto. The former passed the senate on the 5th in precisely the shape in which it passed the house, although a great number of amendments were proposed. On the 6th it was sent to the president, and on the 9th he returned it to the house with his objections. The veto was expected, and therefore caused no great sensation in the house. On motion of Mr. Fillmore, its consideration was postponed to next day. On the 10th it was taken up, and Mr. Adams spoke his hour, reviewing the course pursued by the present majority in congress, with an evident anxiety to fix the responsibility of the results of that course elsewhere than on the party in power. He concluded by moving the reference of the message to a select committee of 13, with instructions to report on the reasons assigned for returning the bill. The question of order was raised on this motion and discussed at considerable length, after which, the motion being decided in order, it passed. The tariff bill then coming up for reconsideration, it was temporarily laid on the table.

On the same day the veto was received, Mr. Ingersoll gave notice of, and on the 12th moved a suspension of the rules to introduce, a proposition that the same amount of duties shall be collected on imports as were imposed by the compromise act in 1839, but directing that said duties shall be paid in cash. The house, however, refused to suspend the rules.

On the 11th, in about the middle of the day, a message was received from the president, and several senators approached the desk and commenced reading it with avidity. A general buzz ensued, and then, on motion of Mr. Rives, the senate went into executive session, on the new treaty with England. The belief is that it was ratified.

The senate bill for the reorganization and reduction of the army passed the house on the 4th, with several important amendments; one abolishing the 21 regiment of U. S. dragons on the 1st of Oct. next; and one fixing the salary of the superintendents of the U. S. at \$1500, that of master armorer at \$1200, and providing that no military storekeepers shall receive more than \$800 annually by way of perquisite or emolument. The senate refused to concur in these amendments and a conference committee were appointed, they reported, their report was rejected, and another conference committee appointed. Their report has not yet been received.

There are now before the house three reports against different heads of departments undisposed of, facetiously termed by Mr. Proffit "bills of indictment," the first, the report of Mr. Adams against the president for filing his reasons for approving the apportionment bill; the 2d a report against the secretary of the navy, for his conduct in constructing a certain steamer on Lake Erie; and the 3d, a string of resolutions against the secretary of war for withholding certain information called for by the house. With a view of clearing the "criminal docket" as speedily as possible the last indictment was, on motion of Mr. Proffit, taken up on the 2d, and argued during nearly every morning hour until the 13th, when the argument was closed, and the secretary found guilty, the house adopting the resolutions. The other indictments have not yet been tried.

On the 12th, Mr. Merrick presented in the senate a memorial from certain enlightened citizens of Baltimore, praying congress to take measures to extend some encouragement to the science of *phonography*. Mr. M. spoke of this new science with great enthusiasm. It was a sort of universal language, he said, that would, after it was learnt, enable a savage to converse with ease and fluency with the most learned sage of all the *Sarbanes*. Like music, it was intelligible to all ears, whether they belonged to a Hottentot or a nightly attendant at the opera. Nay, he was not sure—he hoped the senate would not think him absurd—but that the wants and wishes of brute animals might be learned by the sounds they emitted, and the apparent impressions they received from those they heard.

On the 8th a bill passed the house for regulating contested elections. It directs the clerk of the house to make a list of all the members whose certificates shall be presented, and from among those to appoint a speaker pro tem., and directs that, in organizing the house, the names only of those members whose seats are undisputed shall be called. It also contains an amendment designed to force the district system upon the states, that the clerk shall not enter upon the roll the name of any member who does not present a certificate from the district electing him.

Mr. Arnold has already ridden his hobby to death. Two attempts were made, one on the 4th and the other on the 13th, to have his bill to reduce the pay of members taken up, but it was "no go."

On the 12th Mr. W. Cost Johnson gave notice that he should, if leave were granted, bring in a bill for the creation and issue of government stock to the amount of \$200,000,000 for the liquidation of state debts.

A resolution passed the house on the 8th for adjournment on the 22d inst. The consideration of the resolution was postponed to the 15th, in the senate.

Man's Destiny.—Man was placed upon the earth to be its intelligent overseer—to be an independent and noble being, and not the miserable slave and degraded drudge of his fellow man. Who will stand between man and his rights? Who shall say that on this beautiful and fruitful earth there shall be poor, degraded, and oppressed classes? Add if there are to be, what men shall compose them? Let those who assert this monstrous falsehood be judged by their faith, and become those classes.—*Bristlane.*

Awful!—The Richmond Enquirer says, "Mr. Adams had the folly and effrontery to say in the course of his speech on the 10th inst., that 'war was now openly declared—that the issue was now complete—that we will have to do battle, and perhaps will be obliged to appeal to the god of battles!' *Pro-di-gi-ous!* Dominie Sampson! He says, the responsibility is now upon the executive. But if the whigs will defeat any revenue bill for the relief of the country, because they cannot get their distribution put carried, when the de-

mocrats are willing to carry an efficient bill, and the president to sign it, whose fault will it be then?"

Duff Green is in England, making himself conspicuous as a speaker at the anti corn law meetings. He was recently introduced to a meeting in London by George Thompson, the abolitionist, who visited the United States as a lecturer a few years ago.

All Mechanics.—The Madison (Ia.) Courier says, "Our mayor is a cabinet-maker, our marshal a black-smith, the city attorney a plasterer, the secretary a carpenter, the assessor a pattern maker, the collector a tobacconist, three of the nine councilmen are tailors, two are carpenters, one a machinist, one a wagon maker. Let any other city in the United States beat us if they can."

Bank of Indiana.—The Indiana State Sentinel of the 16th inst. says, "The State Bank Directory were in session last week. They decided that specie payments shall be maintained in good and full faith by all the branches, until, if necessary, they have paid out their last dollar. This is right. Let them pay or wind them up, we care not which. So much good, at least, has been accomplished by the democratic results of the late election."

Broken Promises.—The whig promise to the workmen of "two dollars a day and roast beef," in the event of the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," has so far been redeemed by the discharge of about two thousand mechanics from the different navy yards throughout the country and the reduction of the wages of those retained; and their sincerity in the cry they raised about the extravagance in furnishing the White House is shown by their having already expended \$6,000 on it in purchasing "imported carpets," "French bedsteads," &c. &c. Shades of Charley Ogle! Why don't you get up and make a fuss about it!

Election in North Carolina.

The democrats have signally triumphed in this state. They have carried a large majority in both branches of the legislature. But it is feared their candidate for governor, Mr. Henry, is defeated, owing to his inability, on account of sickness, to canvass the state before the election.

From the State Register.

"More Awful Mormon Disclosures."

The humbuggers have been humbugged. The convey mail which arrived here on Tuesday evening, brought several slips purporting to be from the office of the Quincy Herald, giving an account of an out-break at Nauvoo, which had resulted in the death of 20 or 30 persons. In one hour after the mail arrived the Sangamo Journal flooded the town with extras embracing the slip from Quincy, and calling upon all the volunteer companies in the State to tender their services to the Governor immediately. Maj. Baker went off half-cocked, and ordered out his company (the Sangamo Guards) forthwith, and made every arrangement to march at a moment's warning. The Attorney General, (the hero of the *Fisher* campaign,) compared the hand-writing upon the slips with the direction on the Quincy Herald, for several weeks back, and pronounced it to be the same. It was also reported and readily believed that a Mormon in this city had received a letter from Nauvoo confirming all that was contained in the mysterious slip. All this, in connection with the parade of the Guards through the streets, and the efforts of their brave commander to rouse up the spirit of war in the bosom of his men, tended to produce an excitement. In the midst of the excitement Gen. Whitesides arrived from Quincy, having left that city several hours later than the date of the slip. He pronounced it a *hoax*.

The slips may have been printed in Quincy but we do not believe it. We incline to the opinion that it was printed in Springfield and deposited in some post-office between this place and Quincy. In all probability those who got up the *hoax* were the most busy in carrying it out.

We understand that Maj. Baker, admitting himself to be as badly deceived as he was in the late election, threatens to whip the author of the *hoax* if he can be found. We think the fellow deserves a title of honor, and would receive a liberal salary, for future services, if he would apply to the Springfield Junto.

Here is a copy of the slip and the comments of the Journal:

JOURNAL BULLETIN.

Springfield, Tuesday Aug. 16, 1842.

6 o'clock, P. M.

We have just received a hand-bill from the office of the Quincy Herald, containing the following startling news, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

We trust every military company in the State will be ready at a moment's warning, to march to the scene of outrage, and sustain the Constitution and laws of the country.

From the Quincy Herald Extra—Aug. 13, 12 M.

Trouble at Nauvoo—Outbreak of the Mor-

mons.—Our city has been thrown into confusion by the arrival of the steamer Pre-emption, which left Warsaw about 10 o'clock, bearing an express to the Governor. We learned that yesterday afternoon a difficulty arose between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons, and a fight ensued in which two of the latter were dreadfully beaten—and in the course of an hour the whole surrounding neighborhood was up—the legion was called out, and a general melee ensued. Some 20 or 30 were killed and many dreadfully wounded.

The Anti-Mormons were beaten back, and the Legion is still under arms bidding defiance to the authorities. When the boat left, the excitement was intolerable.

Nothing but the destruction of Nauvoo will restore peace to this section of the State.

The Governor and about 200 of our citizens have just left for Warsaw on the Pre-emption, equipped for the worst. God only knows what a day may bring forth. We fear that before 24 hours the Governor will be compelled to issue his proclamation calling out the militia, and what can an unorganized militia do with 900 well disciplined troops!

Another boat will leave in the course of an hour.